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NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

ARIZONA

CYMOPTERUS BECKII Welsh & Goodrich (Apiaceae).—Navajo Co., Tsegi Canyon, UTM E. 545000, UTM N. 4066000, near small spring, July, 1996, verified by Stan Welsh of Brigham Young University. Voucher specimen on file at Deaver Herbarium (ASC), Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.

Previous knowledge. Listed as an endemic in San Juan and Wayne counties, Utah. First described in 1981 by Stan Welsh.

Significance. This is a first report for Arizona and represents a range extension of about one hundred ten kilometers. This plant is a candidate for the federal listing of rare and endangered species. It is found only near seeps and springs in the area and its occurrence is fairly rare.

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CALIFORNIA

LIMNANTHES MACOUNII Trel. (LIMNANTHACEAE).—Abundant on ca 18 acres of a seasonally fallow field along the east side of Highway 1 just south of Moss Beach and opposite the Half Moon Bay airport, San Mateo Co. 24 March 1998. (UC); 12 April 1998. *E. Buxton s. n. R. Ornduff 10168* (UC). This large population was discovered by the first author in early February, 1998; flowering plants were present on the site until late May, 1998, when the field was plowed prior to planting cabbage.

Previous knowledge. Limnanthes macounii is otherwise restricted to a small portion of southern Vancouver Island and offshore islets in and near Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Elsewhere the genus occurs in California and southwestern Oregon (*L. alba* Benth. has become locally established in Linn County, Oregon, where it is cultivated as an oilseed crop).

Signficance and comment. There were doubtless many more individuals of *L. macounii* in the Moss Beach population in 1998 than in all the British Columbia populations combined. The Moss Beach plants are unusually robust for *L. macounii,* producing decumbent fruiting stems that are up to 60 cm long. In certain foliar characters they differ somewhat from British Columbia specimens (A. Ceska, personal communication). Because the California population occurs in a field that is adjacent to and easily visible from a well traveled highway and is opposite an airport, we suspect that it is not native to the site but originated via an accidental introduction. The species is autogamous and thus successful establishment of a new population requires the introduction of only a single nutlet. We have no idea how long this population of *L. macounii* has occupied the field, but its large size suggests that it has been present since well before 1998. We thank Adolf Ceska for his helpful comments.

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CALIFORNIA

SAGITTARIA RIGIDA Pursh (ALISMATACEAE).—Marin Co., Pt. Reyes Peninsula, dunes at SE end of Abbotts Lagoon, very abundant in small farm pond N of radio tower facility, associated with *Polygonum amphibium* L. var. *emersum* Michaux, *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* L. f., *Cotula coronopifolia* L., etc., 38°06′30″N, 122°56′40″W, alt. ca. 6 m, 20 Jul 1987, *R. Raiche 70477* (JEPS). Tehama Co., in large stock pond on an unnamed tributary of Inks Creek ca. 1.3 air miles N of Dales Lake, 40°21′N, 122°3′55″W, T29N R2W NE¼ of SE¼ S22, alt. 185 m, ca. 1000 individuals growing in association with *Sagittaria latifolia* Willd, *S. sanfordii* E. Green, *Eleocharis macrostachya* Britton, and *Scirpus acutus* Bigelow var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson) Beetle, 26 May 1992, *Dean Wm. Taylor 12649* (UC!) & 21 Jul 1992, *C. Witham 450* (JEPS). Plumas Co., east side of Last Chance Marsh located at the north end of Lake Almanor, 40°20′5″N, 121°12′25″W, T29N R7E NW¼ of NE¼ S33, alt. 1365 m, ca. 1000 individuals in colonies scattered along 300 m of marsh in association with *Menyanthes trifoliata* L., *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sibth & Sm. ssp *polysepala* (Engelm.) E. Beal, *Potamogeton natans* L., *Utricularia vulgaris* L., and other marsh vegetation, vegetative plant on 6 Sep 1994, *V. Oswald 6476* (CHSC) & flowering and fruiting plants on 22 Jul 1997, *V. Oswald 8768* (CHSC).

Previous knowledge. A plant of brackish and saline waters of eastern North America (Que. to MN south to KS, MO, VA).

Significance. First records for California and western North America. *S. rigida* can be separated from all other species of *Sagittaria* in California based on the three pistillate flowers and fruiting heads, which appear to be sessile in the lowest whorl of the inflorescence. All other *Sagittaria* in California have obviously pedicelled pistillate flowers and fruiting heads. Plants from all three populations have been annotated by Robert Haynes, The University of Alabama, who is coordinating the treatments of aquatic plants for the Flora of North America project. The three California populations of *S. rigida* are in artificial ponds and lakes separated by distances of from 72 to 282 km. How the plant arrived in California is open to conjecture, but it can now be expected to become more widely dispersed through the movements of waterfowl.

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CALIFORNIA

UTRICULARIA OCHROLEUCA R. Hartman (*U. occidentalis* Gray) Lentibulariaceae. Plumas Co., northern end of Lake Almanor, east side of lake north of Hwy. 36 bridge, T29N-R7E-sw sec. 28, 1437 m. Selected associate species: *Utricularia macrorhiza, U. minor, Nuphar polysepalum,*

Eriophorum gracile; 24 June 1994, J. H. Rondeau 5169 (SJSU).

Previous knowledge. This species is very rare throughout the western U.S. with only three citations in Oregon (Rondeau, 1995) and two in Washington (Ceska & Bell, 1973). The nearest known location is 470 km northward at Gold Lake in central Oregon, although it may exist as far south as Bull Swamp in Klamath County (Rondeau, 1995).

Special thanks to Goran Thor (Swedish Univ. of Agric. Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden) for taxonomic assistance via quadrifid gland analysis.

Significance. First collection for California.

Literature Cited

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Rondeau, J. Hawkeye. 1995. Carnivorous plants of the west, Volume II: California, Oregon, and Washington. San Jose, CA 95127.

Thor, G. 1988. The Genus *Utricularia* in the Nordic Countries, with special emphasis on *U. stygia* and *U. ochroleuca.* Nord. Jr. Bot. 8(3):213–225.

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Oregon

Carex diandra Schrank (Cyperaceae).—Lake Co., Dog Lake, 4.8 air km SSE of Dog Mountain, E of crest of Barnes Rim, Fremont National Forest, T40S R17E S22 SW¼, alt. 1583 m, floating mat in mid-lake, with *Carex utriculata, Typha latifolia, Scirpus acutus,* 20 July 1996, *Zika et al. 12917* (OSC).

Previous knowledge. Circumboreal and recorded sporadically south in our region, with collections from northern California, northern Washington, Idaho and Montana. An earlier Oregon report by Peck (A Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon, 1961) stated: "bogs in the high mountains of eastern Oregon", but was unsubstantiated by herbarium collections.

Significance. First verified record for Oregon.

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